



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1878

In the Senate to-day a bill for the erection of a fire proof building for the Engraving and Printing Bureau was discussed for some time, but no action taken. Mr. Morgan, of Ala., spoke on the Mexican border troubles.

In the House of Representatives the republican filibuster for an hour and a half, thereby defeating the attempt to pass the Potter investigation resolution; whereupon the democrats, in the absence of a quorum on their side, resorted again to an adjournment.

The opposition of the radicals to Mr. Potter's resolution for an investigation of the Florida fraud, no matter what may be its objects, can have but one effect, and that is to strengthen, in the minds of all unbiased people, the belief in the existence of that fraud. The excuse for their opposition, founded upon the assertion that the democrats will not allow the investigation to be general, but want to confine it solely to the case of Florida, is as untrue as it is disingenuous, and, in the language of the streets, is entirely "too thin" to call readers of ordinary intelligence. The democrats do not object to making the investigation include not only every State, but every city and county, and every ward and precinct in the country, in which fraud is charged at the last Presidential election, and assert that they will vote for a resolution to that effect, but, as the fraud in Florida is the most glaring one that has been exposed, as some of those engaged in it have made full and open confession of their complicity in the infamous transaction, and as there can be no possible doubt about the result of an investigation in that case, they very properly don't want it trammelled by, and incumbered with, a multitude of other extraneous matters about which there is great uncertainty, and the examination of which, simultaneously with the Florida fraud, must necessarily hinder and retard a decision in a case in which everybody is interested. When Mr. Potter's resolution is adopted, so that proceedings under it can be commenced, the democrats will vote to investigate any and all charges of fraud the radicals may bring, but, until that is done, they are justified, and the country will sustain them, in their refusal to have that resolution so loaded down as to make it ineffective, and that that is the object of Mr. Hale's resolution, providing for a general and indiscriminate investigation, there can be but little doubt. Men's actions in politics are guided by the same influences that control them in other matters, and upon that principle if the radicals in Congress were conscious of the innocence of their party they would court nothing so much as a thorough investigation of every charge that has been brought against it, knowing that its complete vindication would be the result; and if Mr. Hayes were convinced that the charges against him were groundless he would go to the House and demand that his political friends, so far from opposing, should support Mr. Potter's resolution to a man. Any man in private life who had a false charge brought against him, in order to clear his character of the stain that would otherwise attach to it, and to remove a stigma that would in case he attempted to smother that charge descend to his children, would demand an investigation by the proper tribunal, being assured by his innocence that an examination would be all that would be required to acquit him before all men, and the radical Congressmen and Mr. Hayes would do likewise were they not convinced that the more the Florida case is probed the more positive and direct becomes proof that a man is President who was not elected to the office, and that other men obtained, and now hold, prominent and lucrative positions as pay for the respective parts they took in the fraud by which the country was robbed of its fairly and legally elected president. A smothered fraud is as evil in its effects upon its perpetrator as an open one, and as Mr. Hayes' title could not now be invalidated were it proved that he had forged the returns with his own hands, the radicals would lose nothing, but rather advance in the opinion of the people of the country, by urging on the investigation of the Florida fraud, even if the result, as must certainly be the case, prove that the President, Judge Bradley, Secretary Sherman, Minister Noyes and many other shining lights in the republican party are guilty of felony, and should go about like the man in Baltimore, yesterday, with the placard, "I am a thief," on their backs.

The Ohio Legislature having finally agreed to re-elect that State, several additional democratic members of Congress are secured, and, as the radicals have apparently lost all hope of increasing their strength in Congress from the North, their efforts toward that end will have to be redoubled in the South, but if all the States of this section are like Virginia, their supreme exertions will be as ineffectual as the least they could put forth. Virginia's desire now is to restore all three of the branches of the government to the hands of the party under whose control the country grew and prospered, and the people were happy and contented, and to the extent she is capable of achieving that purpose, she will succeed, though the hosts of radicalism, independence, nationalism and all sorts of isms, which are but radicalism in disguise, combine against her, and not redoubled, but retributed their efforts.

The Syndicate has taken another ten million of Government bonds. This means that another ten million of dollars, which, under more favorable circumstances, would be invested in business that would give employment to at least some of the now compulsory idle labor of the country, is to be looked up, and the owners of it made "bloated bondholders" against their will.

Ex-Congressman Vest, a prominent candidate for the United States Senate from Missouri, like all sensible men, is opposed to universal suffrage, but unlike demagogues, is bold enough and honest enough to acknowledge that opposition, and that, too, before the election. Mr. Vest was one of the first men in the Confederate Congress, but, if he had no antecedents, his course on the suffrage question would be a sufficient guarantee that the interests of his State in the Senate would not suffer were he there to attend to them.

As the Supreme Court has decided that the pay of a day's work depends upon the option of the employer, and not upon a law of Congress, industrious workmen, who want to work ten hours a day and draw their pay for that length of time, will not thank the democratic Congress for its efforts to restrict them, not only to eight hours work, but to the pay for eight hours—four-fifths of the amount they would receive for a whole day's work.

Recorder Hackett, of New York, has presented the members of the Board of Aldermen of that city to the grand jury for granting permits for peanut stands on the streets. The Aldermen give him a Roland for an Oliver by charging him with being crazy.

Capt. Eads has drawn a large sum from the government for deepening the channel at the mouth of the Mississippi, but the reported grounding of vessels at his jetties is calculated to obstruct his present efforts to get some more.

The first number of the Warrenton Enterprise, formerly the Rappahannock News, has been issued. It is a well printed double sheet, and contains a great deal of local news.

Foreign News.

Reports are current at Vienna of fresh complications in Roumania. It is stated that the Russian Eleventh Army Corps has been pressed forward during the past week so as to entirely isolate Bucharest from Little Wallachia, where the Roumanian army is concentrated.

The Russian diplomatic representative used every effort to prevent Prince Charles from going to the army, but the latter's position has been rendered intolerable by the military and political anarchy assumed by the Russians in the capital and throughout the country. It is asserted that the Russians are urging the Roumanians to refuse to pay taxes and to dethrone Prince Charles, whom they denounce as a German and a Catholic, but that popular feeling is entirely in sympathy with the Prince. The Roumanians are looking anxiously to Austria, who does not seem disposed, for the present, at least, to go beyond the concentration of troops and strengthening of fortresses on the Transylvanian frontier.

Austrian occupation of Bosnia seems to be talked about as a foregone conclusion. In some quarters it is regarded as part of a comprehensive scheme for the settlement of the Eastern question, but the Austrians themselves claim that it is an economic necessity to get rid of the Bosnian refugees without again subjecting them to outrages of the Mohammedans and rendering Bosnia the scene of renewed civil war and rapine. Besides the expenses of maintaining the refugees, the latter are now becoming difficult to control. They are committing numerous depredations in Croatia. Numbers of them have been found with breech loaders. Stringent measures have been adopted for restraining and disarming them.

In the Hungarian Chambers yesterday Mr. Tizsa, the Premier, stated during the discussion on the vote of 60,000 florins that the government only guarded the interests of Austria, and that the vote of which several points in the treaty of San Stefano must be modified. "As our interests," he said, "are also the interests of Europe, we will defend them with Europe peacefully if we can; if not, by other means."

A dispatch from London says: The greatest secret of the moment regarding Count Schouvaloff's visit. Many versions and various explanations are current in St. Petersburg and elsewhere, but they are doubtless more or less plausible hypotheses.

A special from St. Petersburg says a rumor is spreading that England is sending 30,000 men from India to Lake Van, to threaten the Russians on the Caucasus. This needs confirmation.

In the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday Prince Auerperg, President of the Austrian Cabinet Council, in reply to an interpellation respecting the alleged intention to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina, said the views of the Government were unchanged either regarding the end or the means. The Government, while striving to secure in Bosnia and Herzegovina a state of things which would prevent a periodical recurrence of disturbances which injure Austria, has never intended to withdraw the question from the consideration of the congress which may be convened for the settlement of the Eastern question. They have never sought to solve this part of the question by co-operation with any single power. All reports to the contrary are unfounded.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Emperor alone holds out for war, and it was with the idea of bringing fresh influence to bear on him that a pretext was devised to bring back Count Schouvaloff, who is known to be in favor of a peaceful settlement. Count Schouvaloff came and has had several interviews with the Czar, pointing out the advantages of an amicable settlement that would enable Russia to consolidate her conquests and prepare for future emergencies. He has not as yet succeeded in making any impression on the Emperor's mind, although aided by the fact that the Emperor is in favor of peace. The Emperor thinks that the influence and dignity of Russia would suffer if she conceded what England demands, and that England would gain correspondingly. He is, therefore, willing to take the chances of a protracted war, so that if England expects to gain her point it must be at enormous sacrifices of blood and treasure, which will make the gain as dear as possible. Count Schouvaloff found His Majesty very determined, and not disposed to yield a single point to England. He is fully convinced of his ability to hold his own, and to make England a considerable loser by any resort to actual war.

LONDON, May 15.—A special dispatch from Constantinople to the Times says:—"General Tölebedin declares that unless the Turkish commissioners induce the insurgents to disperse, he will adopt severe repressive measures."

A telegram from Batoum states that a concentration of seven thousand armed Muscovite inhabitants at Laganian, in the Ardahan district, has compelled the Russians to retreat and that the rapid gathering of armed bands renders untenable the Russian positions at Livona and on the Chokur river.

LONDON, May 15.—Advices from Bucharest state that detachments of Russian reserves and recruits continue to pass through Roumania for regiments in the field. Some of these men are totally ignorant of military drill. Trains of ammunition are also passing to the Danube. The Russians are making additional contracts in Roumania for transport carts and animals. It is said that three thousand more are ordered to be ready in two weeks for service south of the Danube. Renewed activity prevails in the Serbian arsenals. Orders have been issued to the factory at Kragujevatz to increase the production of

Peabody Martini ammunition to the amount of forty thousand rounds per day. All serviceable artillery in store has been ordered to be mounted and sent immediately to the front.

THE FENIANS.

Dispatches from Ottawa, Ont., say important dispatches are said to have been received by the government from their agents along the frontier with respect to Fenian movements, and some excitement is manifested in the city in consequence. From orders, which were issued by the militia department, and preparations being made from one end of the Dominion to the other for coast and frontier defense, it would appear the intention of the government is to be fully prepared for all emergencies. Four gunboats, armed with twenty nine pound guns, and, manned with twenty four gunners, have been ordered to the river St. Clair and Lakes Erie and Ottawa.

All the militia on the frontier is being supplied with arms and ball cartridges, and the interior militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to leave for the front at a moment's notice. A battalion of infantry at Kingston is to be converted into an artillery guard. From Kingston a battery is to be sent to Toronto to protect military stores. Four nine-pound guns have been ordered to Prescott. A battery of artillery is being formed at that point and a new rifle corps will be organized at Ottawa barracks.

Rad head battery at St. John, N. B., has been armed with thirty-two pound guns. New batteries of artillery are being raised at Yarmouth and New Liverpool. The batteries at those points as well as Digby, Sydney and Cape Breton, are equipped with sixty-two pounders. The battery at Pictou is also placed in condition of defense. A battery of heavy guns has been ordered to Victoria, Vancouver, to command Victoria harbor.

The report of the militia being called out at Fort Erie anticipating a Fenian raid early yesterday morning is confirmed. Unusual excitement prevailed along the border owing to the reported crossing of four hundred Fenians, but nothing occurred at Buffalo to cause any such precautions by the Canadians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The meeting at Manchester yesterday between the cotton masters' and operatives' representatives failed to accomplish anything. The masters declined all the operative's proposals, which were to arbitrate to work four days per week at ten per cent. reduction, or five days at five per cent. reduction, or to submit outright to a reduction of five per cent. The masters' committee adhered to their original demand of 10 per cent. reduction outright. Serious rioting began at Blackburn yesterday evening. Thousands of the lowest class of operatives, including women, paraded the streets, making violent demonstrations. The residence of Colonel Jackson, chairman of the masters' association, was burned to the ground. The same mob attempted to burn the Jackson mills. The residence of Alderman Hornby was partially wrecked, and the windows of all the mills in the town were demolished. A strong force of infantry from Preston arrived, and a troop of cavalry is coming. The infantry and cavalry cleared the streets, but great destruction was committed before their arrival. Colonel Jackson and his wife barely escaped in a cab. Alderman Hornby was injured, being struck by stones while remonstrating with the rioters.

The indignation and excitement in Germany over the attack on the Emperor on Saturday last has increased rather than subsided, but except the North German Gazette all the newspapers counsel calmness and avoidance of rash measures of reprisal upon the Social Democrats. This tone fairly represents public sentiment. In the Reichstag Monday two Socialists openly invited the Emperor to the President of the Chamber proposed, but no attention was paid to them. All attempts to establish Hoedel's insanity, as well as his independence of the Social Democrats, have utterly failed. His crime is proved by numerous witnesses. The trial will be a mere formality, and the efforts of the police are directed to finding the threads of a general conspiracy if such exists, of which, as yet, no evidence seems to have come to light. It is reported that one accomplice is suspected, and a detective is now in Leipzig looking him up.

A terrible explosion occurred at an ammunition manufactory in the Rue Berenger, Paris, yesterday. The building was completely shattered. A serious fire ensued in the neighboring houses, and is still uncontrolled. The number of victims by the explosion is unknown, but believed to be considerable.

The recent drought on Demerara Island, it is estimated, will entail a direct loss to planters of from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000. An earthquake at Cua, in Venezuela, killed six hundred persons. Heavy shocks were felt at Caracas. The heat at Lagunayra is intense, and the health of the city is bad. There are but few vessels in port. Business is stagnant. M. Okubo, Japanese Minister of the Interior, has been assassinated at Yokohama.

Col. Irvine, of the Canadian Army, has been ordered by the Canadian Government to proceed to British Columbia to superintend the erection of fortifications along that coast.

LONDON, May 15.—The cotton operatives on a strike in Lancashire are greatly exasperated at the refusal of the masters to compromise. When the representatives of the operatives left the meeting at Manchester yesterday, when no compromise was arrived at, they indicated that the leaders would not be able longer to restrain the men, and disclaimed all responsibility for what might happen in the strike district. When the news of the decision reached Burnley, thousands of people assembled in the streets, shouting, and smashing windows. A mass meeting will be held there to-day and serious trouble is feared. The riot at Blackburn last evening was the direct result of the announcement of the failure of the negotiations. There were also riotous demonstrations at Accrington, and a serious breach of the peace is still apprehended there.

LONDON, May 15.—The race for the Chester trades cup took place to-day at Chester, and was won by Pageant. Woodlands was second and Jester third.

The annual council of the Episcopal Church of Virginia met in Lynchburg to-day. A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch says:—"The subjects already known as certain to provoke discussion are a proposed change in the mode of raising the contingent fund, and the memorial from the Petersburg convocation to pass a canon dividing the diocese into convocations, having officers appointed by the Bishop and having a voice in the management of the mission work of the diocese. At present each convocation is assessed one dollar for the contingent fund, and it is apparent that when a convocation is composed of five or six hundred poor working people, who have to pay a dollar each, it falls very heavily upon them. In other churches, where the number of communicants is only one or two hundred and the congregations wealthy, the assessment is easily made, and the convocations certain the expenditures of the churches and make an assessment of say ten per cent. of the amount to go to the contingent fund. The question of dividing the diocese will hardly be pressed. The question of an assistant bishop may be. There is a delegation from West Virginia here to attend to a question of a division of property of the diocese that may arise."

New Music Hall in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, O., May 15.—The weather is fine. Great crowds of people are in the city, and the decoration of flags, evergreens, etc., of houses is quite profuse, and every seat for the afternoon matinee is secured. Mrs. Osgood makes her first appearance in the Messiah to-night.

News of the Day.

The bill reported for the support of the army appropriates \$26,929,471. This is a decrease from the estimates of \$7,159,461.55. The estimates are for 20,000 men; the cavalry regiments are reduced to six, and the infantry to fifteen regiments, and these reductions are to be effected by transfers and consolidations. The President is authorized in his discretion honorably to discharge from the army officers who may apply therefor on or before the first of January next, with certain allowances of pay. No appointments are to be made except to fill vacancies.

At Rondout, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, a horse car driver attempted to cross a railroad track in advance of an approaching train. The car was knocked twenty feet away and overturned, a lady passenger was caught in the car-catcher, rolled to the track and her head severed from her body, while another passenger made a narrow escape by jumping through a window.

The steamer Wyoming, which sailed from New York yesterday, took out 68 head of horses for the English Government. Fifty more will be shipped to-day and thirty on Saturday; seventy were shipped on Thursday last and thirty five on Saturday. They were purchased in various parts of the country, and are generally large farm horses.

The General Conference of the M. E. Church South, now in session at Atlanta, yesterday adopted some minor changes in Church discipline. A resolution to receive the fraternal messengers of the Methodist Episcopal Church at 10 o'clock a. m. on Thursday was unanimously passed.

The Smithsonian Institute has received a fine Atlantic salmon, weighing 19½ pounds, caught in a drift net near Spessatia Island, in Chesapeake Bay. The salmon now received is the first to indicate the return from the sea of the salmon planted in the Susquehanna several years ago.

At Westminster, Md., last Saturday night, Horace Ward, a lively stable keeper, shot Wm. Chin, a colored man, who had hired a horse from him and called him a liar when he told him of it. The bullet struck the skull bone but was unable to pierce it, and so but little harm was done.

It is reported that the Russian Government has made a contract with the Providence Tool Company for 500,000 Peabody Martini rifles, and their works, which have been idle several months, started up yesterday and expect to be running full time within a few days, turning out a thousand guns per day.

The national convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians convened in Boston, yesterday. One hundred and twenty five delegates are present. The order exists in twenty seven States and has a total membership of 450,000. The reports of the committees were discussed during the day.

It is suspected that the new steamship California, to be launched to-morrow, at Philadelphia, has been purchased for a Russian cruiser. Alterations have been made in the arrangement of her upper deck, going to show that she is not intended for commercial business, as originally intended.

The powder mill of Miller & Brother, at Sunnyside, Pa., was blown up yesterday. Wm. Swartley, a son of the foreman, aged 20, was blown three hundred yards without being killed.

The Senate of Pennsylvania has confirmed the nomination of John B. Lion, of Centre county, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, in place of M. S. Quay, who resigned to take the office of recorder of Philadelphia a few days ago.

A fire this morning destroyed the Picken building attached to the Portsmouth Manufacturing Company's Cotton Mills, in South Berwick, Maine.

The Syndicate have subscribed for ten millions of the four and a half per cent. bonds for August and September under the contract of April 11th.

The Pennsylvania republican State convention met at Harrisburg to-day to nominate a ticket.

Virginia News.

Prof. J. W. Mallet, of the University of Virginia, delivered an able and interesting lecture in Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, last night, on iron and steel. Iron, he said, was probably not the first metal used by man, but still its very early use could be traced. Though the ancients used bronze, the use of iron was not rare or of secondary importance, and the fact that relics of copper, bronze and gold had been more frequently found was explained by the more rapid oxidation of iron and its consequent rusting away.

John Robin McDaniel, an eminent member of the Masonic fraternity, formerly of Lynchburg, but who has been a resident of Washington for some months past, and who had been attending the late meeting of the Supreme Council, Scottish rite, in that city, died there very suddenly of heart disease last night. He was Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, and next in rank to Commander Albert Pike. He was seventy two years of age, and a man highly esteemed.

The Warrenton Enterprise says:—Mr. Jno. R. Spilman, architect and builder, was sent for some time since by Mrs. S. P. Ludlum, of Baltimore, and in company with her inspected the palatial mansion of Mr. Ross Wyman, near that city, with a view to building a copy of it on Mrs. Ludlum's place, near this town. Young Mr. Ludlum has been here since, holding a conference with Mr. Spilman on the subject.

In the address of the President of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association now in session at Richmond, yesterday, he spoke scathingly of that part of the population known as tramps, who infest the rural districts throughout the country, and who at a whisper of possible disturbance in large cities rush in to take a hand, having nothing to lose and everything to gain.

Col. Thomas F. Owens, aid and secretary of Governor Walker, when the latter was Governor of the State, a gentleman widely and favorably known throughout the State, was paralyzed in Norfolk yesterday morning and is not expected to live much longer.

The republican and workingmen's parties of Lynchburg, have united in nominating the following municipal ticket:—For Mayor, S. A. Bailey, present incumbent; Commonwealth's Attorney, D. W. Henry; City Sergeant, J. McK. Williams.

The Wytheville Enterprise of the 10th says:—"Two young gentlemen of this place bagged forty sora near Max Meadows several days since, the largest number, perhaps, ever killed in this county in one day."

The narrow gauge railroad that connects Fredericksburg with Orange Court House has been sold by the Royal Land Company to the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont Railroad Company.

The Lewis Brooks Museum, at the University, will be formally opened on the 27th of June, Mr. J. C. Southall, of Richmond, delivering an address upon the occasion.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is advised of the seizure of moulds and the arrest of John W. Painter at Harrisonburg, for manufacturing five cent nickels.

The frosts in the upper part of Fauquier, during the late cold snap, have been so severe that the early vegetables have been killed, and the blooming wheat injured.

Captain Samuel Watts, once a Whig candidate for Congress, is dying at his residence in Portsmouth.

Mr. Joseph Segar is trying to get pay as Senator from Virginia by reason of his election by the Alexandria Legislature.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council held its regular semi-monthly meeting last night.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This Board met at eight o'clock with six members present and one other subsequently came in.

The resolution for repairing Franklin street above Fairfax street coming up, sundry amendments were offered.

Mr. Armstrong thought the whole expense a very useless one as there were very few houses where the improvement was contemplated. If the city had any money to spend, it had better be used higher up the street. He did not think the amount proposed (\$500) would begin to do the work, if an arch was to be built.

Mr. Smoot said that Mr. Graves had built a fine store there and complained of the bad condition of the street. It was not proposed to build an arch across the whole street.

Mr. Armstrong again proposed the resolution and said that if it was passed the property holders on Gibson street would demand the same thing. He thought the expenditure a wasteful one.

Col. Reid moved to lay the resolution over until the next meeting for more light.

Mr. Smoot said the people in the First ward all paid their taxes regularly and had asked for very little in return. The wooden bridge at the point named had cost a good deal for repairs and would soon require more. He would not, however, oppose the postponement.

Mr. Dowham and the President concurred with Mr. Smoot as to the small amount of money used on the streets in the First ward.

The resolution was then laid over.

The Salary bill coming up as unfinished business.

Messrs. Reid and Armstrong were proceeding at length to discuss some of the provisions of the bill when they were ruled out of order by the President and the question taken on a motion to postpone, which was lost.

Mr. Armstrong moved to fix all the salaries at present. If the Council were determined to increase the people to death, then he thought that the officeholders had better have the money, than some other people.

The President suggested that as no agreement seemed probable, it might be better to pass the bill and send it to the Common Council, who might suggest some plan of compromise.

After some further uninteresting debate the bill was put upon its passage and lost—aye 1, noes 5.

Mr. Dowham moved to renege the Salary bill of last year.

The bill was read and Col. Reid moved a ten per cent reduction on the Mayor's salary. Lost—aye 3, noes 4.

The reading continued, Col. Reid announcing his intention to interpose no further amendment, but to vote against the bill.

Mr. Moore (Mr. Armstrong in the chair) favored some compromise between conflicting views. Some of the officers were paid little enough, but others he thought should be reduced. The salaries paid were larger in proportion to the cost of living than they were several years ago.

Mr. Moore took up each salary named in the bill and gave his views on it. He favored the small saving proposed and said that it would soon amount to something. He favored economy and thought that the corporation should have saved \$10,000 a year for several years past.

Mr. Smoot had shown a spirit of compromise and was determined to oppose nothing further until he came to vote.

Col. Reid thought some effort should be made to save and explained his course. The city owed a bonded debt which he considered sacred. He would follow the example of Mr. Smoot.

Mr. Dowham said Mr. Moore's ideas were exactly what the Finance Committee had started out with, but they considered \$500 too small an amount to lop off from the officers, and passed it by. In regard to saving he thought that if the city had had officers all along like the present ones, a large amount would have been saved. He paid a high compliment to the officers, especially the Auditor.

Mr. Armstrong repeated his views on the bill, the corporation debt, &c., and announced his intention to oppose any tax higher than \$1.50.

The bill was then put upon its passage and lost—aye 4, noes 3.

A considerable amount of routine business, bills, petitions, &c., was disposed of without debate.

A communication from Dr. O. Fairfax relative to a part payment on his judgment against the city was received from the Common Council and the action of that Board agreed to.

The Revenue bill was received from the Common Council and read once.

The Board then at 9:55 o'clock adjourned until next Monday night.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This Board held its usual regular session last night. The attendance neither within nor without the bar was large.

After the commissioners of election had been appointed, and some other business transacted, the unfinished business, the Revenue bill, came up.

The pending question being exempting capital employed in manufacturing from taxation, Mr. Hill called attention to a summary of certain branches of manufacturing business, in Baltimore, all classes of which could be carried on here. He instanced 704 establishments, which employed 13,000 hands, paying them \$3,630,000 in wages annually. In these establishments only \$5,255,000 was invested, and yet they produced values to the amount of \$15,380,000. Now calculating four persons in each employed family, there would be 52,000 persons, a basis for taxation of far more importance than the five millions invested in manufacturing.

Mr. Hill instanced the following trades in operation in Baltimore. He gave the following statistics of the industries of Baltimore, census of 1870: Agricultural implements, boots and shoes, wooden boxes, carriages, clothing, (men's) canned fruit, furniture, iron, (fired), cash, (blinds), cigars, and woolen goods, 704; hands employed, 13,335; capital invested, \$5,255,786; wages paid, \$3,630,045; products, \$15,380,276. He mentioned as workmen supported largely and directly by manufacturers, machinists, wagon builders, harness makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and box makers, and indirectly they benefited general dealers in merchandise throughout the ramifications of business. The manufacturer must needs pay freight to transportation lines. Each hand he employs probably represents four other persons; these persons require house room, school room, food and clothing. Each hand is a taxpayer, and their labor needs bring strangers to buy, whose money is left to increase and multiply itself in our midst. A gentleman had to-night said to him, "if you manufacturers are exempt, we grocers should be exempt," but after a talk of fifteen minutes he had convinced him that the policy was right. He hoped that this matter would be referred to some committee or commission that they might call the attention of manufacturers abroad to the advantages of Alexandria, and instead of abolishing this privilege invite others to share it. This would be a better way of relieving the city from debt than a refusal to levy more than 50 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Latham regretted exceedingly that he was compelled to speak again on this subject. It ran through his mind that he (Mr. Hill) ought to be a poet. His imagination was too vivid for ordinary matters. He revelled in gigantic figures and swelled the smallest enterprise to vast proportions. The gentleman had said his establishment employed 35 persons. He desired to know if this was correct.

Mr. Hill—I answered that question once before, and I was not allowed to make an explanation.

Mr. Latham was somewhat anxious for information on this subject, as it would afford him an illustration. He would assume that 35 was the number given. He would ask, also, how many of the 13,000 employed in Baltimore were men, or if two thirds of them were children, the multiplication by four to give 52,000 would not be correct. No more are there are 35 men employed in the factory of Mr. Hill. I'll venture the prediction that two-thirds of the 35 are minors. It might be that this was an example of the whole argument. Mr. H. was gentleman of remarkable ability. He was not only a poet but a power. He ought to be employed to convert the town. He converted a grocer in fifteen minutes, and it could not take long for him to convert all the rest.

Mr. Latham thought a commission to invite manufacturers here would be useless. Our doors have been thrown open for five years, and not one manufacturer of importance has come in. To compare Alexandria with Baltimore was to compare Tom Thumb with the Irish giant.

Mr. L. introduced a substitute providing that manufacturers employing twenty or more hands should be exempt. He wished that the substitute could be passed in blank, and had no special desire to retain the number 20 if other gentlemen thought, as another gentleman better, "Mr. Rishell—Word it so that it shall be 'that the big fish shall eat up the little fish.'"

[Laughter.]

Mr. Evans said Mr. Rishell had taken the wind out of his sails, for that was exactly what he intended to say. He contended that the Code of the Corporation exempts manufacturers and that the exemption in the Code would not be repealed by a section of the Revenue bill, at least until the section of the Code was first repealed. It was an error to say that no new manufacturers had come here within five years. He could find the Neptune Machine Works and the box manufactory on Union street alone.

Mr. Rishell—Besides those that have stayed here because of the exemption.

Mr. Evans continued. If the big fish eat up the little fish and then the big fish died, what will the town do for fish, [Laughter.]

Mr. Latham replied and said he wanted to settle who were manufacturers. Let five or six be put in place of twenty so that gentlemen would not hereafter have to wait five years to find out whether they were manufacturers or not.

Mr. Hill said that Mr. Latham seemed wedded to his opinions.

Mr. Latham I'll let you talk with me fifteen minutes and you can convert me.

Mr. Nalls moved to fill the blank with "three."

Mr. Rishell, in voting, said: I think the poor girl who makes a basket should be exempt from taxation, and I vote "no."

The motion was lost—aye 8,